

SILIN, N.A.; KOBERNIK, S. G.; ASAULENKO, I. A.

Investigation of the operation of the 1000-80 hydraulic pipe-line
dredge and the 900 millimeter diameter spoil pipe. Izv. Inst.
gidrol. i gidr. AN URSS no.14:54-65 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Dredging machinery)

SILIN, M.O.; KOBERNIK, S.G.

Determination of the motion parameters of a water-earth
mixture in pressure pipes. Dop. AN URSR no.2:141-144
'57.

(MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut gidrologii ta gidrotekhniki AN URSR. Predstaviv
akademik AN URSR G.I. Sukhomel.
(Hydrodynamics)

SOV/21-58-2-14/28

AUTHORS: Silin, N.A., Kobernik, S.G. and Asaulenko, I.A.

TITLE: Head Losses During the Motion of Water and Water-Solid Mixture
in Large Diameter Conduits (Poteri napora pri dvizhenii vody
i vodogruntovoy smesi v truboprovodakh bol'shikh diametrov)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukraini'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 2,
pp 175-177 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of investigations conducted
from 1954 to 1956 to determine head losses in large-dia-
meter conduits. The investigations were carried out on pres-
sure conduits of the earth suction dredges, which delivered
water-solid mixture into the earth dams of the Kakhovka and
Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Plants. The pipes were of
the following diameters: 900, 800 and 614 mm. The authors
present numerical data in tabulated form and in graphical
form as curves expressing the values of head losses plotted
versus the velocity, the diameters of the conduits and the
specific weight of the water-solid mixture. There are 4

Card 1/2

Head Losses During the Motion of Water and Water-Solid Mixture in Large
Diameter Conduits

SOV/21-58-2-14/28

graphs, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gidrologii i gidrotekhniki AN UkrSSR (Institute of
Hydrology and Hydraulic Engineering of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, G.I. Sukhomel

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1957

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

Card 2/2

SILIN, N.A. [Silin, M.O.], kand.tekhn.nauk; KOBERNIK, S.G. [Kobernik, S.H.];
inzh.

Measuring the discharge of a water-soil mixture with Venturi tubes.
Visti Inst.gidrol.i gidr.AN UFSR 18:68-75 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Venture tubes) (Hydraulic conveying)

SILIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; KOBERNIK, Semen Grigor'yevich. Primal
uchastiye KARASIK, V.M.; PISHCHENKO, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
otv. red.; LABINOVA, N.M., red.; DAKHNO, Yu.B., tekhn. red.

[Operating conditions of large dredgers and pipelines] Rezhimy
raboty krupnykh zemlenosnykh snariadov i truboprovodov. Kiev,
Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962. 214 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Hydraulic conveying) (Dredging machinery)

SILIN, M.O.; PISHCHENKO, I.A.

Device for measuring vertical pulsation speeds in pressure pipelines during the movement of currents carrying suspended particles. Visti
Inst.hidrol. i hidr. AN URSR 21:88-93 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Pipe—Hydrodynamics) (Hydraulic conveying)

SILIN, M.O.; PISHCHENKO, I.A.

Device for measuring pressure fluctuations on the walls of a pipeline during the movement of a current carrying suspended particles. Visti
Inst.hidrol. i hidr. AN URSR 21:94-97 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Pipe—Hydrodynamics) (Hydraulic conveying)

SILIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; PISHCHENKO, Ivan Akimovich;
DIMINSKIY, Karol' Viktorovich; KONDAKOV, Vyacheslav
Nikolayevich; STOVBUH, Ivan Iosifovich; ROZOVSKIY,
Izrail' L'vovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;
MEL'NIK, T.S., red.; TURBANOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Instruments for measuring parameters of hydraulic
conveying of solid materials] Pribory dlia izmereniia
parametrov gidrotransportirovaniia tverdykh materialov.
[By] N.A.Silin i dr. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 197 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

1971, No. 1, p. 100.

Effect of the structure of the vibrational structure of pressure
on the rate of high concentration of suspensions. Dop. AN UkrSSR, No. 3:
(MIRA 10 9)

Institute of Physics, Karotekhnika AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno
v Akademiya AN UkrSSR G.I. Sukhomelom (Sukhomel, H.I.).

SILIN, N.A. [Silin, M.O.]

Determination of hydraulic resistances in pipelines and their relation to the velocity structure of suspension-carrying streams. Dop. AN URSR no.8:1032-1034 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut gidrologii i gidrotekhniki AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR G.I. Sukhomelom [Sukhomel, H.I.]

SILIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; VITUSHKIN, Yuriy Konstantinovich;
KAFASIK, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; PILATOVA, T.A..
red.

[Hydraulic conveying of coal in pipes and methods of its
calculation] Gidrotansport uglya po trubam i metody ego
rascheta. Kiev, Izd-vo AN URSR, 1964. 88 s.
(1964 1962)

DIDKOVSKIY, M.E., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; DYATLOVITSKIY,
L.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; ROZOVSKIY, I.L., doktor
tekhn. nauk, zam. otv. red.; NIKITIN, I.K., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.; PYSHKIN, B.A., red.; SILIN, E.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.; SUKHOMEL, G.I., akademik, red.; SHTEPANUK,
S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GILELAKH, V.I., red.

[Hydraulic engineering and fluid mechanics] Hidrotehnika
i gidromekhanika. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 217 p.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR, Kiev. Instytut hidromekhaniky.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Pyshkin).
3. AN Ukr.SSR (for Sukhomel).

1ST AND 2ND COPIES		3RD AND 4TH COPIES	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX			
13C		B-2-2	
<p>Preparation of <i>p</i>-aminophenol by reduction of <i>p</i>-nitrophenol by iron turnings in presence of sodium chloride. H. E. Ryan and R. A. Hunsman (Analyst. Chem., 1964, 36, 155-156).—60–65% yield of <i>p</i>-aminophenol prepared by reduction with Fe in neutral aq. NaCl (<i>p</i>-nitrophenol (I) 15 g, NaCl 34 g, per 100 c.c. of solution; 10% excess of Fe; 3 hr. at 60–65°, with stirring (200 r.p.m.)); the Na nitrophenoxide content of the (I) should be > 1%. Higher yields are obtained by adding the Fe and the (I) in small portions to the aq. NaCl. R. T.</p>			
<p>ASD 55 A OPTALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
SEARCHED		SERIALS	
INDEXED		ABSTRACTED	
FILED		FILED	

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1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Ca</p> <p>3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid. N. E. Silin and N. K. Moschinskaya. Russ. 53,578, Aug. 31, 1960. The melt obtained by carbonation of β-naphthoxide is dissolved in a large amt. of H_2O, heated to boiling with steam, the pptd. resin filtered off, and β-naphthol and 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid are recovered from the filtrate.</p>																			
ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										6-87-571-1212									
10000 417 000 000										1000 000000									
10000 417 000 000										1000 000000									

Nitrophenols. N. V. Sill and W. F. Vogel's
 Russ. M., 1933, March 31, 1940. Nitrophenols are
 hydrolyzed with alkalis in the presence of weak oxidizing
 agents such as H_2O_2 or KNO_3 , to minimize the formation of resins
 and to increase the yield.

ASB 36A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>ca</p> <p>2 Naphthol. N. F. Sile and N. K. Blagoveshchenskii. Russ. 66, 1966, Apr. 30, 1967. The naphthol melt is treated with acid sufficient for the neutralization of the free alkali and for the sepu. of about 5% of the 2-naphthol to obtain a soln. of naphtholate free of resinous admixts.</p>										<p>10</p>									
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>EDUC. DIVISION</p>										<p>EDUC. DIVISION</p>									
<p>EDUC. DIVISION</p>										<p>EDUC. DIVISION</p>									

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Use of sodium *p*-nitrophenolate in analytical chemistry.
N. P. Salin and N. K. Moschinskaya. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.*
2, 210-14(1947).--The use of Na *p*-nitrophenolate di-
hydrate is explained (a) for standardizing acids, (b) as
moisture indicator, (c) desiccant for some org. solvents and
for filling desiccators, and (d) for detg. H₂O in some org.
solvents in which the phenolate is insol. SI. II.

7

ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

SIM, L. F.

Chem. Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Process for Obtaining 1,3-Naphthalocarboxylic acid" 10/2/50

Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical-Technological Institute D. I. Mendeleev

SO Vechernyaya Moskva
Sum 71

MOSHCHINSKAYA, N. K.; SILIN, N. E.; DMITRENKO, Ye. Ye.; LIBERZON, V. A.;
LOKSHIN, G. B.; KORCHAGINA, A. M.; Primali uchastiye:
ZAL'TSMANOVICH, T. A.; MAMEDOV, A. A.; SAPSOVICH, L. V.;
SOKOLENKO, V., student; ZEMLYANSKAYA, L., studentka

Preparation of aromatic dicarboxylic acids and their chlorides.
Neftekhimia 2 no.4:541-549 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni
F. E. Dzerzhinskogo.

(Acids, Organic) (Chlorides)

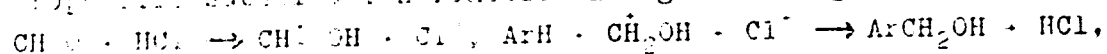
S/080/60/033/010/022/029
D216/D306

AUTHORS: Kretov, A.Ye., Silin, N.F., Korchagina, A.M.,
Lokshin, G.B., and Kitaina, S.N.

TITLE: The synthesis of terephthalic acid by chloromethylation of the products of aromatic hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 10, 1960,
2329 - 2335

TEXT: The authors studied the synthesis of terephthalic acid from terephthalene and its homologues by chloromethylation. This chloromethylation is widely used in organic synthesis, being a typical electrophilic substitution reaction along following scheme:



The authors, by increasing the temperature of the reaction by 20°C, (to 70-75°C) achieved the 10% in synthesis time to 12 hours while

Card 1 of 4

S.080/60/033/010/022/029
D216/D306

The synthesis of ...

still retaining the yields of L. Nazarov and A. Semenovskiy (Ref. 21, DAN SSSR, 12, 1437, 1956). The increase in yield of isomeric xylochlorides was obtained by changing the proportions of toluene and formaldehyde. The optimum yield of 82.5 % was obtained with the formaldehyde content of 95 % of toluene giving a molar proportion of toluene and formaldehyde of 2:1 (formaldehyde was used in form of 40 % formalin). On the chloromethylation of ethyl benzene at 70-75°C for 25 hours a maximum yield of ethyl benzyl chloride of 90 % (on ethyl benzene used) was obtained with a proportion 1:1 of ethyl benzene-formaldehyde. The optimum yield of iso-propylbenzyl chloride was 80 % on the cumene used and with a proportion of cumene:formaldehyde of 3:1, temperature 70-75°C, time 25 hours. The authors studied the oxidation of isomeric xylochlorides with dilute (10 %) nitric acid with an optimum yield of toluic acids, of 89 % for periods of 17-18 hours. Later, in connection with the discovery of nitroproducts, the concentration of acid was cut down to 7-5 % and the time to 12-10 hours. The yield obtained was 85 %. On oxidation of iso-propyl benzyl chloride, besides iso-propyl benzoic acid, whose yield was up to 80 %, 20 % of a product was obtained which

Card 2/2

S/080/60/033/010/022/029
D216/D306

The synthesis of ...

was insoluble in a cold solution and which seemed to be a tertiary alcohol. The fraction of precipitation of toluic acids was also used as a means of separation. by removing HCl from the solutions of toluic acids, p-toluic acid was obtained with a yield of 42.3% and melting point $t_m = 178^{\circ}\text{C}$, o-toluic acid with a yield of 4.1% and a melting point $t_m = 99^{\circ}\text{C}$. Dicarboxylic acids were also obtained with high melting points and a yield of 1.10%. Technical literature gives various methods of esterification of terephthalic acid, but the authors obtained dimethyl terephthalate by esterification of the acid with a large excess of methanol (48 mole to 1 g. of acid) and in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid. This product proved unsuitable for transesterification. Esterification of terephthalic acid in the presence of hydrogen chloride yielded 90% of dimethylterephthalate which did not darken on heating to 250°C . Further purification was achieved by double distillation under Cl_2 . The product obtained gave a melting point of 141°C , which agrees with the required standard. There are 4 tables, 1 figure and 30 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 26 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 4.

The synthesis of ...

S/080/00/033/010/022/023
D216/D396

The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: Chem. Trade J., 143, 3717, 504, 1958; J. Bengstrom. J. Org. Chem., 23, 212, 1958; Khasim et al. Ono Kagakihama, Annu. J. Chem. Soc. Japan (Ind.) 59, 1196, 1956; Am. pat. 2766280 1956.

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1960

Card 4.4

KRETOV, A.Ye.; SILIN, N.F.; BARANOVA, Ye.I.; LOKSHIN, G.B.

Production of terephthalic acid from commercial diethylbenzene.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:863-866 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Terephthalic acid) (Benzene)

SILIN, N.M.

Using the EPP-9 potentiometer in complement with the ER-3 regulator.
Priboroostroenie no.4:23 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Potentiometer)

SOV/32-25-3-53/62

8(2)

AUTHORS:

Mayranovskiy, S. G., Silin, N. N.

TITLE:

The Use of a Potentiometer for Polarographic Investigations
(Primeneniye potentsiometra dlya polyarograficheskikh iss-
ledovaniy)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 3, pp 376-377 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On numerous occasions it is necessary to determine the exact relationship between current intensity and the electrode potential in the case of multi-stage polarograms. The potential of the dropping electrode is measured by means of potentiometers with reference to a testing electrode. A simple method is described by means of which it is rendered possible to increase the measuring range of the most often used potentiometers of the P-4 type. With the help of the new wiring pattern (Fig 1) the measuring range of the potentiometer is trebled so that it becomes also necessary to equip the rheochord as well as the commutator with a new scale. It was observed that in polarizing the dropping electrode it is more advantageous to use a polarograph with a voltage divider rather than a polarograph alone. An apparatus combining both

Card 1/2

SOV/32-25-3-53/62
• The Use of a Potentiometer for Polarographic Investigations

features, i.e. voltage divider combined with a potentiometer is in the present case called a "polaropotentiometer". Apparatus of this kind were built by Ye. M. Vasin and Yu. F. Til'. The sketch of a voltage divider (Fig 2) with a description is given, and a few design instructions for such an apparatus are added. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

RUSAKOVSKIY, M. [Rusakovs'kyi, M.], arkhitektor, SILIN, O. [Sylin, O.] inzh.

Rowhouses for southern regions of the Ukraine. Proek. 1 bud. 1
no.1:40-44 0 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Ukraine—Apartment houses)

11A SILIN O.P.

11A

Globular and micellar structure of proteins. I. N. Bulankin and O. P. Silin. *Biokhimiya* 6, No. 4/5, 487-90 (1941) (English summary). -- Enzymic disaggregation, anisotropy of flow and polarimetric behavior were studied on gelatin, egg albumin, blood albumin and globulin. It is concluded that there are two types of protein: globular and micellar. Globular proteins upon acidification or alkalization transform irreversibly into the micellar type. This transformation is of profound biol. significance for it explains a series of structural and phys. protoplasmic formations

Zoo-Biological INST., Khar'kov State Univ. im
A. M. GOR'KIY
Chair Biochem
Sector Gen Physiology

ASTM - S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SILIN, O.P.

Age characteristics of fasting metabolism. Uch.zap. KHGU
53:215-229 '54. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Otdel obshchey fiziologii nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
biologii i kafedra biokhimii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo univer-
siteta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(AGE) (STARVATION)

SILIN, O.P.

Age-induced disorders in oxidative phosphorylation. Uch.zap.KHGU
68 :51-57 '56 (MIRA 11:11)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut biologii Khar'kovskogo ordena
trudovogo krasnogo znami gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.M.
Gor'kogo.

(AGE) (PHOSPHORYLATION)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Neuromuscular Physiology. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36814.

Author : Nikitin, V.N., Golubitskaya, R.I., Silin, O.I.
Likhushina, L.G., Blok, L.N.

Inst : Kharkov University.

Title : Changes in Biochemistry of Denervated Organs Occuring
During Growth Periods. I. Changes of Some Biochemical
Indices of Striated Muscles Following Denervation and
Tenotomy During Growth.

Orig Pub: Uch. Zap. Kharkovsk un-t. 1956, 68, 79-99.

Abstract: Experiments were carried out on rats aged 1.4 months
to 1.4 years. On the 21st day following removal of
the Achilles tendon a decrease was noted in the
muscles of the foot of the ATP, creatinephosphate,
glycogen, acid soluble P, Lipoid P.P. PNC and DNC

Card : 1/2

SILIN, O. P.

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Liver.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22290.

Author : Nikitin, V. N., Golubitskaya, R. I., Silin, O. P.,
Stovitskaya, L. P.

Inst : Univ. of Kharkov.

Title : Quantitative Biochemical Changes in Denervated
Organs. (II). Quantitative Changes of Some
Biochemical Liver Factors Following Denervation.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Kharkovska. Un-t, 1956, 68, 101-116.

Abstract: The liver of rats 1-3 months and 1-2 yrs. old
was denervated by section of both vagus nerves
and excision of the solar plexus. Animals,
which only underwent laparatomy, served as con-
trols. Twenty days post-operatively, it was
noted that the weight of all the rats decreased
more markedly in the animals one month, one and

Card 1/2

SILIN, O P

4-9-8/25

AUTHOR: Popovski, Mark
 TITLE: Secrets of Youth and Aging (Tayny molodosti i stareniya)
 PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1957, # 9, pp 18-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the work performed by the Khar'kov Institute of Biology. The present Director Vladimir Nikolayevich Nikitin associate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, successor to Professor A. Nagornyy, associate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, pointed out that the Khar'kov Institute is developing a method of scientific cooperation between physiology and biochemistry. The laboratories contain as well physiological as biochemical apparatus. The pupils of A. Nagornyy are studying the organism in general and metabolism in particular. For research work the Institute keeps 2,000 rats of different age. The Soviet scientists are using a method, discovered by the American scientist Mac Kay (Mak-Key), who found that if rats are getting less food, this retards their growth radically, but doubles the duration of their lives. The Institute scientists did not only repeat these experiments, but improved the method considerably. Supervised by Professor Nikitin, the scientists study the tissues and cells of underfed animals and the inner biochemical changes evoked by hunger.

Card 1/2

Secrets of Youth and Aging

4-9-8/25

The biochemical research is directed by the full member of the Unkrainian Academy of Sciences Professor Bulankin. The biochemical studies try to determine the synthesis of albumen in different ages. Another task is to find out the rate of albumen formation of young and old animals.

The senior scientist of the Institute, Oleg Petrovich Silin, carries out tests with radioactive materials (sulfur isotopes) to determine the different albumen synthesis of young and old animals.

But the task of the biochemists is not limited with the description of albumen changes by ages, it is more important to ascertain the source of these changes.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MAKHIN'KO, Vladimir Ivanovich.; SILIN, O.P., dots., otv. red.; PROKOPENKO,
M.I., red.; CHERNYSHENKO, Ya.T., tekhn. red.

[Subject and problems of the physiology of higher nervous
activity; an introduction to a course in the physiology of higher
nervous activity] Predmet i zadachi fiziologii vysshei nervnoi
deiatel'nosti; vvedenie k kursu fiziologii vysshei nervnoi
deiatel'nosti. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. univ. im.
A.M. Gor'kogo, 1958. 91 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

NIKITIN, V.N.; SILIN, O.P.; MOROZ, Yu.A.

Sulfur-containing amino acids in liver and muscle proteins of
white rats of various age. Uzh. zap KHGU 108:49-51 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(AMINO ACID METABOLISM) (AGE) (SULFUR IN THE BODY)

SILIN, O.P.

The renewal rate of muscle and liver proteins in ontogenesis.
Uch. zap KHGU 108:53-60 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Otdel fiziologii cheloveka Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(PROTEIN METABOLISM) (AGE)

1. The following information was obtained from the file of the above-named individual:

2. The individual is a member of the National Security Council, and is also a member of the National Security Council (NSC) (NSC 1715)

3. The individual is a member of the National Security Council, and is also a member of the National Security Council (NSC) (NSC 1715)

SILIN, P.I.

Sewage Irrigation

Irrigating collective farm fields with waste water from sugar factories.
Sakh. prom., 26, No. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 ~~1977~~, Uncl.

~~SECRET~~
by pipes for water pipelines of sugar factories. Sakn.
no. 2101-1111-150. (12.1.1982)

1. 1. 1. Saknhar.

(12.1.1982)

SILIN, P.I.

Lower the consumption of fresh water and decrease the amount of
waste water (from "Zeitschrift für die Zuckerindustrie," no. 8,
1956). Sakh. prom. 32 no. 6:74 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Sugar industry)

SILIN, P.I.

Processing waste water in beet sugar plants in Great Britain
(from "Chemistry and Industry," Oct.1955). Sakh.prom. 32
no.10:72-76 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Great Brit_nin--Sewage--Purification)

SILIN, P.I.

Use of expansion joints on outside steel piping at sugar factories. Sakh.prom. 33 no.3:25-26 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Giprosakhar.
(Pipe joints)

SILIN, P.I.

Utilization of filter press waste. Sakh. prom. 33 no.4:70-71
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Sugar industry--By-products)

SILIN, P.I.

Planning practice and standards for planning sewage systems
of Standards and Technical Requirements 141-56. Sakh.prom.
33 no.7:56 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Giprosakhar.
(Sewage--Purification)

SILIN, P.I.

Processing waste water from sugar factories by way of soil (from
"Zucker," nos. 2-3, 1961). Sakh. prom. 35 no.11:75 II '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Sewage--Irrigation)

SILIN, P.I.

Pneumatic conveying of filter-press mud (from "Gazeta Cukrownicza,"
no.5, 1961). Sakh.prom. 36 no.5:74 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Poland---Sugar industry---Equipment and supplies)
(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

SILIN, P.I.

Use of hydrocyclones for the clarification of flume waters.
Sakh.prom. 36 no.9:33-35 S '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

SILIN, P.I.

~~Lining~~ of flume water. Sakh. prom. 37 no.8:69 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Industrial wastes--Purification)
(Sugar beets--Transportation)

SILIN, P.I.

Purification of the waste waters from sugar factories. S kh.prom.
37 no.9:74-75 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Czechoslovakia--Industrial wastes--Purification)

BORKOVSKIY, I.A.; VOSTOKOV, A.I.; ZHIVIRKO, I.S.; LUFESHKIN, I.P.;
MEL'NIK, M.K.; MITROFANOV, V.P.; RODKEVICH, A.V.; SILIN,
F.I. [deceased]; YAKUBOVSKIY, V.V.; YEREMENKO, B.A.,
retsenzent; MARK'YANCHIK, V.L., retsenzent; MAKSIMOV, A.I.,
retsenzent; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.

[Handbook for the sugar manufacturer] Spravochnik sakhar-
nika. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost'. Pt.2. 1965.
778 p. (MIRA 18:9)

26

Role of pectinous substances in sugar manufacture P. M. Solon and Z. A. Solina, *J. Sugar Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 600-11 (1931); *Sugar Abstracts* (in *Food Sugar*) 27, 440. - The soly. of the pectinous substances of the sugar beet was studied by treating dried beet pulp with distil. H_2O for various lengths of time at different temps. The increase in soly. is very small and gradual, and is little affected by temp. differences up to about 80° , but at this temp. the amt. of pectinous substances passing into soln. increases very rapidly; the amt. dissolved in 2 hrs. at 90° may be more than 30 times as much as at 80° for the same length of time. The effect of H -ion concn. on soly. of pectins was studied, dried beet pulp being used. The pH of the soln. was adjusted by buffer solns. of NaH_2PO_4 for the acid side and $NaOH$ for the alk. side. Soly. of pectin is min. at pH 5.2, where the amt. of sol. pectin is 0.014%; On the acid side this increases to 0.118% at pH 2.5 and on the alk. side to 0.044% at pH 12.1. With technologists at the Ramon factory, the authors studied the movement of pectin in a 12-cell diffusion battery. The pectin content of the diffuser water (1st cell) was 0.0015% on juice, this gradually rose to 0.007% in the juice from the 3rd cell and then jumped to 0.115% in the 2nd cell. The final concn. was 0.13%. A factory scale expt. was made to det. the effect of temp. during the diffusion process. In one series the diffuser temps. were maintained between 52.8° and 55.6° (av. 50.4°) and in another series between 52.8° and 83.1° (av. 70.5°). Under these conditions the diffusion juices contained, resp., 0.11% and 0.23% of sol. pectinous substances; i.e., with an av. difference of 0.1° in diffusion temp., the amt. of pectinous substance was a trifle more than doubled. This difference in pectin content amounts to about 0.14% on beets, and it is assumed that if left in the juice the sucrose in the molasses would be increased by 0.15% on beets. The effect of defeco-carbonation on the pectinous substances was studied, a soln. of pectins obtained by digesting dry beet pulp being used. After defeco-carbonation the soln. still contained 70-1% of the original pectins; so the purifying effect of the process as regards these substances is only about 24%. G. G.

16

Characteristic effects of defecation and first carbonation. P. M. Silin and Z. A. Selina. *Trans. Central. Soc. Research Inst. Sugar Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) No. 13, 38-50 (1933); *Sugar Abstracts* (in *Facts About Sugar*) 29, 165. The results of a shortened time of defecation at 85-90° and of a longer time at a lower temp. are equivalent, but when the time allowed for defecation is shortened, it is necessary to watch closely the drop in alk. during the evapn. and sugar boiling. If this drop is abnormally great, or if foaming occurs, either the time of defecation should be lengthened or the temp. of defecation raised. Addn. of lime "in the cold" results in restraining the increase of color during defecation and tends to raise the purity. The lower limit of alk. in the first carbonation is 0.00% CaO. Control of juice purification "according to purity coeff." is insufficient, because the range of error in purity detns. is rather wide; for this control it is necessary also to det. color and content of lime salts. G. G.

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ASB 554 TOTAL FOR LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

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28

Purification of the sirup in the manufacture of sugar by means of flotation. A. V. Dumanskii, P. M. Slin and S. K. Kharin. *Bull. inst. kollekt. Leningr.* 1934, No. 1, 14-16; *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, II, 2245. It is possible to remove part of the surface-active nonsugar constituents by "microflotation" with the froth. Better results are obtained at 35-40° than at 80°. This effect is due for the most part not to the flotation, but to better adsorption by the dispersed CaCO_3 ppt. which forms in the cold. The process removes to the greatest degree those substances which have most surface activity. Purification of satins and molasses by the flotation method gave only inconsequential results. W. A. Moore

AS 54.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>Crystallization and molasses formation</i> P. M. Shteyn and Z. A. Salina. <i>Tekhn. Eksp. Khim. Tekhnol. Inst.</i> 1, 3 (1968), 41. (U.S. 34, 1968). A brief review of crystal theories and data obtained in crystal of supersaturated solutions of molasses from six different plants at const. temp. (40°) indicates that crystal comprises two steps: diffusion of sugar to the surface of the crystal through a stationary layer of the mother liquor adhering to it and its conversion into crystals. The velocity of the first step is proportional to the difference of concns. in the surrounding soln. and at the surface of the crystal, that of the second to the square of excess concn. (supersatn.) at the crystal face. The velocity of crystal is given by the formula $K = (82.3 - 10^3 \times T)^{0.5} (\Delta c + 0.0015 - 0.15 \Delta c + 0.0025) \text{ mg. sq. cm. min.}$, in which η is the viscosity of the satd. sugar soln. at abs. temp. in centipoises and Δc is excess supersatn. which is approx. proportional to concn. in excess of that at satn. For low-quality molasses K is proportional to excess supersatn. resulting from dissolving addnl. sugar at elevated temp., but not by concn. the molasses. It is independent of the crystal size except where the crystals are very small, and the rate of stirring within 1 ft. p. m. per 1.5-4.0 min. The standard concn. of dry matter corresponding to 400 centipoises, permitting centrifuging of molasses, corresponds to 82.0° Brix at 40°, 79.6° at 30° and 84.1° at 50°. The quality of tech. molasses can be detd. on the basis of this concn. by exptl. crystal, which is diagrammatically illustrated. J. G. Tolpin</p>																			
<p>ASB 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
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<p>Performance of a diffusion battery. P. M. Salin and Z. A. Salina. <i>Trudy Veronakh Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst.</i> 2, 3 31(1938).—An equation is derived for the amt. of sugar extrd., depending upon the av. temp., diffusion period, pumping and length of the beet shavings. This equation was verified in expts. with 5 or 7 diffuser batteries at 70° with shavings from 11.1 to 21 m. long, and the tabulated results show that regardless of the no. of diffusers, the losses continuously decrease, approaching 0 with increase of the no. of cycles of the battery. Plant-scale expts. are reported showing general agreement with the lab. data. While the performance of an ordinary diffusion battery is close to that of a continuous counter-current diffusion app., the characteristics of the tail part of the battery greatly affect the sugar loss. Diagrams were constructed permitting rapid detn. of the loss of sugar and some factors evaluated affecting the losses under plant conditions. J. G. Tolpin</p>		28
<p>458-354 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		
<p>1938-5-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100</p>		

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION

Optimal pH for preliminary clarification and saturation
P. M. Silin, Z. A. Silina and E. P. Strukova. *Trudy
Vsesoyuzn. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst.* 3:4, 19 (31;1969). An
exptl. study was carried out showing that different col-
loidal and crystalloid Ca compounds present in the soln.
handled in the sugar industry possess close optimal co-
agulation points at the following pH: CaCO_3 , 11.10;
 $\text{Ca}(\text{COO})_2$, 11.33; Ca tartrate, 11.42; Ca citrate, 11.59;
 CaSO_4 , 11.30; proteins combined with CaO , 10.49;
Ca galacturonate, 11.11; Ca salts of products of alk-
decompos. of invert sugar, 10.80. The pptn. is hampered
because at pH less than 11, insufficient CaO is present and
hydrolysis of Ca salts of weak acids occurs. Above pH
11, the Ca salts are peptized by alkali and sucrose-forming
gels difficult of filtration and sols increasing the color
and raising the content of Ca salts in soln. The work is
being continued. J. G. Tolpin

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ASB 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Reversion of glucose. P. M. Sillis and H. A. Supregina
Izudy Vsesoyuzn. Khim.-Tekhn. Inst. 3, 4, 79-87 (1939).
In order to verify the assumed bimol. character of the
reversion of glucose in methacetic acid, starch in the
presence of acids, cuprs, were carried out in which glucose
was treated with 0.5 N HCl and the amt. of glucose re-
maining after the expt. detd. iodometrically. Tabulated
data confirm that the above reaction is bimol. and reversi-
ble. Its ν , $K' = \Delta n^2 / (100(100 - n)) = 250$, in which
 Δ is % glucose on H_2O before the reversion and n is %
glucose in the dry substance at equil. after reversion.
Contrary to literature data, the products of reversion are
not oxidized by I or Fehling soln. I. G. Tolnin

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH GROUPS	
<p>Chemical Biochemical index characters of the sugar beet. P. M. Slin. <i>Bull. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S., Ser. Biol.</i> 1959, 924-35; cf. U. A. 29, 35007, 07589. "Normal molasses" (I) is a soln. of sugar and nonsugars, contg. 82% dry substance, and satd. at 40°. The "normal quality" (II) of molasses varies with the quality of the beet and depends on the capacity of the nonsugar portion to lower or increase the sol. of sugar. There is 18% water in I, in which at 40° $18 \times 2.38\%$ of sucrose would be sol. in the absence of nonsugars. Since the latter increase this sol. \times a (sati. coeff.), the soln. will contain $18 \times 2.38 \times a\%$ sugar. Thus II equals $(18 \times 2.38 \times a \times 100)/82$. K salts increase, and Na and Ca salts decrease II. The OH ion forms a high amt. of saccharates and is followed in this capacity by K and Na carbonates. Anions of org. acids are weak. For evaluation of beets on the basis of sugar yield and its transition into molasses, a sample of beet shavings is put through a battery of 10 diffusion cylinders standing in a water bath at 85° (app. is described in detail). The gravity tank is placed about 1 m. above the cylinders and its water temp. maintained at 60-70°. When 3-4 l. of diffusion juice is obtained, the pH is brought to 11 with milk of lime (preliminary defecation). Then 800-1000 cc. of the juice is rapidly heated to 90° and the main defecation completed with 1% milk of lime. For the first satn. CO_2 is generated from NaHCO_3 and HCl in a specially built saturator and the pH adjusted to 11. The satd. juice is filtered and the filtrate again satd. with CO_2, boiled for 10 min. and filtered. In the filtrate the dry matter is detd. refractometrically. The percentage sugar, coloring, Ca salts and alk. are also detd. On evapn. and crystn. of the satd. sap, and centrifuging, the quality of the sirup and the molasses is detd. at 80°. The ash and CaO content ("molasses forming ash coeff.") are also detd. The method provides a means of predicting the quality and output from a given batch of beets and could be applied to the study of the keeping qualities of fresh as well as frozen beets. T. Laanes</p>					
<p>ASH 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					

Силин, П. М. Химический контроль свеклосахарного производства.

(Control and accounting in the sugar refining industry) Moskva,
Pishchepromizdat, 1944. 78 p. (49-42737)

TP39C.I2

1. Sugar - Manufacture and refining. 2. Beets and beet sugar. I. Smirnov, V. A.,
jt. au. II. Silin, P. M. Khimicheskii kontrol'sveklosakharnogo proizvodstva.

1ST AND 2ND CODES										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">C1</div>										<div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">28</div>																			
<p>Purification of (beet) juice by ion exchange. P. M. Solin, <i>Sakharaya Prom.</i> 19, No. 3, 19-20(1046). The use of cation and anion exchangers for the purification of beet-sugar juice as practiced at the Mount Pleasant, Mich., refinery is described. M. Hensch</p>																													
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>ALC 35-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>10000 00</p> </div> <div> <p>10000 00</p> </div> <div> <p>10000 00</p> </div> </div>																													

<p>FUNCTIONS AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>28</p> <p>Function of nonsugars in sirup formation P. M. Salin and Z. A. Silina. <i>Sukharnaya Prom.</i> 19, No. 6, 22-3 (1946).—The basic formula for calcg. the sirup-forming ability is $m_0 = q_0 / (100 - q_0)$, where m_0 is the sirup-forming coeff. and q_0 is the quality index of the sirup (cf. Salin, <i>Khimicheskii kontrol' sukhosakharnogo pro-</i> <i>izvedeniya</i> 1936, p. 170). To the sirup was added a quantity (n) of a nonsugar, e.g. NaCl. On this mixt. were detd. q_1 analogous to q_0 and m_1 analogous to m_0. The sirup-forming coeff. (m) of the added substance was calcd. from the equation $m = m_0 + 100/n \cdot (m_1 - m_0)$. The coeff. m for various substances was detd. It ranges from 0.19 for invert sugar to 4.61 for NaOH. Some of the Ca salts tested had neg. m. The cations tested had different m values, but for any one cation m was detd. by its anion. In decreasing order of m the tested anions were OH, Cl, Ca. The decreasing order for the tested cations was OH, CO_3, CH_3COO, Cl, glutamate, tyrosine, lactate, decompn. products of invert sugar, and NO_3. The nonsugars can be divided into 3 groups: (1) strong sirup formers ($m > 24$) comprising alkali metal hydronides, carbonates, acetates, and chlorides; (2) medium sirup formers ($m = 1.1-0.8$) including betaine, K and Na salts of amino acids and lactic acid; and (3) weak sirup formers (m less than 0.8) contg. invert sugar and salts of its decompn. products, Ca salts and $NaNO_3$. M. Hosh</p>	
<p>ASD-31A METALLOGRAPHIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>SEARCHED INDEXED</p>	<p>QUALITY INDEX</p>

34

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES

Evaporation under pressure and the necessary conditions for efficiency. P. M. S. Subharnaya. *Chem. 20, No. 1, 13-17(1947).*—The simplicity of a triple-effect evaporator with one concentrator and almost complete absence of steam losses is a great advantage for evapn. under pressure. Efficient operation of such evapn. is possible when juices from a diffusion battery do not exceed 11.5%. Approx. calens. are given. V. E. Baikov

ASD-54 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL STORAGE

SEARCHED

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BY

REMARKS

2A

Solubility of lime in sugar solutions during defecation.
 P. M. Silin and Z. A. Silina. *Sakharova Prom.* 20, No. 33-4(1947).—A comparison of the soly. of CaO in the juice of milk of lime, freshly slaked lime, or dry lime in pure and impure sugar solns. at 80° is given. The soly. varies considerably, being the highest when dry lime is dissolved in a juice of about 85% purity. V. R. Balkov

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TEST AND THE SERVICE PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
C A INTERNALS INDEX SECTION 11A	<div style="float: right; font-size: 2em; margin-bottom: 10px;">28</div> <p style="text-align: center;">Color determination of sugar P. M. Solin Sub karnava Prom. 22, No. 0, 34 51018. The correct formula for detn. of color in a Stammer colorimeter with normal glass is: $X = (100 \times 100) (2M \times H \times d)$, where M = height of a soln., H = Heiz, and d = sp. gr. V. E. Barkow.</p>
ASSOCIATE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION SECTION 11A	SECTION 11A

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

28

Laboratory determination of the technological value of
sugar beet. P. M. Silin. *Gid. Chuvstvenno* 88, 69-76,
131-47(1948); *Sugar Ind. Abstracts* 10, No. 7, 70-1
(1948).—Sugar factory analytical data required are:
the phys. properties of the beets (not to be woody), non-
sugar content (should be low), and sugar, N, and pectin
analyses. Brief details are given of sugar losses at various
stages of manu., the theory of molasses formation, lab.
analyses required, and purity coeff. detn. Lab. app.
is described, with diagrams, for slicing, diffusion, pre-
liminary and main defecation and 1st and 2nd satn.,
evapn. and boiling to massecuite, crystg. and 2nd mas-
secuite production. Methods of analysis at various
stages are outlined, with the calcns. needed to derive the
data required. The effects on the results of the method of
diffusion, temp., amt. of lime used, time of defecation
and saturation, etc., are discussed. A comparison of
lab. and factory results shows good agreement.

R. D. H.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

REMARKS

DATE

SILIN, P. M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Sugar, Starch, and Gums

①
Simplified calculation of the evaporation in a sugar factory. P. M. Silin. *Trudy Leningrad Tekhn. Univ. Pishchec. Prom.* 1, (IX), 10-21(1949).—Formulas and tables are given. V. E. Baikov

SILIN, P.M.

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Koyefitsiyent nasyslchyeniya I pycryesyshch - yeniya. Sakhar. Prom - st'm
1949, No. 8, C. 20-22

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

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24

(Obtaining diffusion juices. P. M. Silin. Sakharova
Prom. 24, No. 11, 17-23 (1980). V. E. Baikov

SILIN, P.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Efficient methods for evaporating and crystallizing massecuite

in beet sugar factories. Trudy NIIPP 2:61-66, 152. (MIRA 9:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610008-5"

1. Zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR.
(Sugar industry)

Saturation coefficient is independent of temperature. I. M. Silin (Sakhar. Prom., 1952, No. 3, 19-21; Sug. Ind. Int., 1952, 10, 97). The linear relation of the saturation coeff. (α) to the non-sugar : water ratio (n), for values of n of 1.5-3, was previously shown (cf. B., 1950, 111, 482). It is now shown that when values are calculated from apparent purity data, the graph of α against n is a single curve for syrups at all temp. at 40-80°. The usefulness of this curve in sugar boiling control is discussed. [Note. In the previous paper, α stood for the ratio non-sugars : water, and H for sugar content; in the present paper, H (Russian capital "H") is used for the ratio, but α is retained in this abstract for continuity and clarity.] I. S. Anur

SILIN, P.M.

- (a) Estimating composition of final masscotte. N. P. Silina.
(a) Crystallization of final masscotte. P. M. Silin (Sakhar. Prizn., 1963, No. 9, 14-16, 17-23).—(a) The permissible purity and
• Briz are derived from the "standard" purity of the molasses,
the min. cooling temp., and the max. permissible η of the masscotte,
by means of simple equations. Centrifuge makers should indicate
the max. permissible η ; readings of η should be made standard
practice in sugar factories.
(a) Examples based on Silina's equations (cf. Abstr. A) are dis-

SILIN, P. M.

C. A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Sugar, Starch
and Gums

Control of crystallization of a low grade massecuite. P. M. Silin (Technol. Inst. Food Ind., Moscow). *Sakharnaya Prom.* 27, No. 1, 16-18(1953).—Instead of the complicated method for detn. of normal purity of final molasses, S. introduces a table which permits the calcn. of normal purity of final molasses samples that can be taken directly at the centrifugal station.

V. E. Baikow

(2)

SILIN, P.M., professor.

Increase in scientific and technical literature on sugar production in
Czechoslovakia. Sakh.prom. 27 no.4;42-43 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Czechoslovakia--Sugar industry)

SILIN, P.M.; SILINA, N.P.

True supersaturation in the crystallization of second product fillmass.
Sakh.prom. 27 no.6:4-9 Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar industry)

SILIN, P. M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Sugar, Starch, and Gums

⑦
Viscosity of molasses. P. M. Silin and Z. A. Silina
(Moscow Technol. Inst. Food Ind.). *Sakharnaya Prom.*
27, No. 7, 21-7(1953).—Viscosity of molasses prevents
crystn. in low-grade massecuites and, therefore, increases
sucrose losses. It is advisable to introduce in the lab.
control detn. of molasses viscosity. The normal purity and
degree Brix of final molasses depend on viscosity and can
be calcd. from nomographs shown in this article.
V. B. Baikov

DRONOV, S.F. [author]; LEPESHKIN, inzhener; SILIN, P., professor [reviewers].

"Dynamic theory of the extraction of sugar from beets by the diffusion method." S.F.Dronov. Reviewed by Lepeshkin, P.Silin. Sakh.prom. 27
no.8:44-47 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Sugar industry) (Dronov, S.F.)

Viscosity of molasses. P. M. Slin and Z. A. Slin. Z.
Zuckerind. 4(79), 160-60(1904). Abridgment in German.
A. Van Hook
the C.A. 48, 17106.

CH
①

SILIN, P.M.

Theory of the operation of diffusion apparatus. Sakh.prom. 28
no.7:29-31 '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promysh-
lennosti.

(Sugar industry) (Diffusers)

SILIN, P.M.

4

✓ Evaluation and estimation of capacity of diffusion appa-
ratus. P. M. Silin (Technol. Inst. Fuel Ind., Moscow).
USSR • *Sibkharkiya Press*, No. 8, 8-11(1954). — An experiment-
tally obtained coeff. can serve as indicator of battery per-
formance. Discussion and formulas are shown.
V. E. Baskov

DDJ

SILIN, P. M.

ISSR

Purification of diffusion juice with return of unfiltered juice from first carbonation to predefecation. P. M. Silin (Technol. Inst. Food Ind., Moscow). *Sakharnyye Prum.* 29, No. 2, 6-12(1955).—Different methods of predefecation and description of expts. and methods of testing conducted simultaneously in 3 beet-sugar factories in U.S.S.R. are reviewed. Important factors for comparing different methods of purification were filterability and rate of sedimentation of juices of the first carbonation. Unfiltered juice can be preserved at room temp. for 4 hrs. without noticeable effect upon filterability and sedimentation, and the alk. of a juice of first carbonation can vary from 0.05 to 0.10% CaO . The rate of filtration increases in inverse proportion to viscosity, which decreases with temp. increase, and the rate of sedimentation increases even faster than decrease of viscosity. However, above 80° decompn. of amides occurs, evolving NH_3 gas which retards sedimentation. The return of unfiltered first carbonation juice to predefecation has an excellent effect upon the growth of E. coli and increases

P. M. ...
the rate of filtration by 2.2 times and the rate of sedimentation 4 times. An excessive amt. of returned juice increases filterability of juices, but decreases their quality. The max. amt. of returned juice should not exceed 100% in relation to diffusion juice. Besides returning juices from the first carbonation, progressive predefecation must be assured, where milk of lime is gradually added, and the alk. of filtered juice from progressive predefecation should contain 0.08% CaO. Comparative expts. showed that progressive predefecation of diffusion juices increases rates of filtration and sedimentation by 44% and 64%, resp. The best results can be expected when all returned juice is mixed with the diffusion juice prior to progressive predefecation, and new particles can deposit on the floc already formed. The following method of predefecation was developed: Diffusion juice heated to 90° is pumped to predefecation where it is mixed with 70-100% by vol. of carbonated juice from the first carbonation. The length of predefecation is 6 min. and milk of lime is added to the predefecator in amt. of 0.3-0.4% on the wt. of beets. From the predefecator, the juice enters the defecator by gravity with a calcd. retention time of 10 min. The defecator is equipped with an agitator which makes 30 r.p.m. Milk of lime is added uniformly in the total amt. of 2-2.5% on the wt. of beets. After defecation is completed the juice enters the carbonation tank from which part of the juice (roughly half) is filtered and the other portion is pumped back to predefecation. V. B. B.

SILIN, P.M.

3

Obtaining diffusion juice. P. M. Silin (Technol. Inst.
Wood Ind., Moscow). *Iskhimicheskaya Prom.* 29, No. 3, 7-12
(1953). - S. compares his theory and formula of the diffusion
process with that of Oplatka, *et al.* (C.I.T. 45, 10620M; 47,
7901I) and concludes that Oplatka's formula is almost identi-
cal with his own. Formulas and curves are shown.

V. B. Baikov

AD *gpc*

5

SILIN, P.M.; SILINA, N.P.

Control of the basic technological processes. Sakh.prom.29 no.5:
12-16 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti
(Sugar industry)

BUDNIKOV, P.; ~~SILIN, P.~~

Convention of chemical technologists in Slovakia. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 29 no.12:1896-1898 D '56. (MLBA 10:6)
(Banska Stiavnica, Czechoslovakia--Chemistry, Technical--Congresses)

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